# VIETNAM

Information Weekly - E.O. : 45 Tran Hung Dao Street, Hanoi - Democratic Republic of Viet Nam



Lawyer Nguyen Hun Tho (left), head of the Delegation of the NFL and Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao (right), head of the Delegation of the VNANDPF. at the May 23, 1960 Consultation Conference which decided the convening of the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives

### June 30, 1969

No. 223

### Presidents HILYNH TAN PHAT and NGUYEN HUU THO Thank President HO CHI MINH

Esteemed President.

VOUR message of greeting, full of profound national sentiments to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Advisory Council to this government, reaching here amidst the exultation occasioned by the brilliant successes of the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives, filled the entire South Vietnamese people and all their armed forces and all of us with great joy, and strengthened our determination.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Advisory Council feel greatly privileged to express on behalf of the 14 million South Vietnamese our profound gratefulness to You, and our unshakable resolve to inflict complete failure on the U. imperialists' war of aggression, to liberate South Viet Nam, defend North Viet Nam, build an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous South Viet Nam, and achieve the ultimate peaceful reunification of the country, thus actively contributing to the preservation of peace in the world.

May You enjoy good health and a long life! South Viet Nam. June 20. 1909

Haysh Tan Phat President of the Provisioner Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam

Nguyen Han Tho President of the President of the South Viet Nam NR Central Cemmistee, President of the Advisory Council

Marking the Bankruptcy of U.S. War of Destruction in North Viet Nam

## The 2nd Emulation Congress of the DRVN Anti-Aircraft and Air Forces was Held in Hanoi

General VO NGUYEN GIAP Delivered an Important Speech on That Victory, of Historic Significance, of People's War

See excerpts of the speech on pages 4-5

The Nixon Decision to Pull 25,000 Gls Out of South Viet Nam

## Much Ado About Nothing

A S President Nixon was aware that his meeting with traiter Nguyen Van Thieu at Midway would arouse only little interest from public opinion, he made it a point to tone up the event by announcing a decision of his which he hoped would be sensational: 25,000 GIs were to be pulled out of South Viet Nam

As a matter of just, he had been for some time now under growing pressure to fulfit his electoral pledge to ond the aggressive war in Vist Nam and to bring home the American soldiers sent there to a useless - if not dishonourable - death. The American people are fed up with this venture to costly in terms of human lives and so obstructive to the solution of

many urecut problems facing the United States: inflation, gold hemorrhage, crimes. cities, the Black people, to mention only a few.

An immate of the White House for nearly 6 months, President Nixon had to do something. He therefore chose the moment of his arrival at Midway to make public the lamous decision. This affreted roughly 4% of the total strength of the U.S. Expeditionary Corps in Viet Nam, not including those troops stationed in Thailand, at Guam or outpoard the 7th Fleet war vessels, whose job was directly connected with the Viet Nam war. The move was anything but 'disappointing' as Mr. Averall Harriman, Washington's former

auvoy to the Paris Conference.

The more noisily the U.S. propaganda machine trumpets this token of Mr. Nixon's "good will" (" he has opened wide the door to peace"), the higher the feeling runs in American political circles where it is rightly considered that Mr. Ninon's was merely "a psychological move". A wave of protest directed against the U.S. President has been sweeping Congress, carrying along not a few Senators from both parties, including McGovern, McCardhy, Young, Russell, Aikan, atc... It has even spread to former officials arthurible for the Viet Name. responsible for the Vist Nam responsible for the viel Nam policy, among others M. Clif-ford, ex-Secretary of Do-fence, who suggested in the last issue of

(Continued page 2)

### North Viet Nam

On June 26, 1969, an unmanned plane was downed over Haiphong and another in Thanh Hoa province, bringing the total of American aircraft lost in North Viet Nam since August 5, 1964 to: 3,299

### South Wiet Nam

Saigon Front from June 16 to 20:

3000 Enemy Casualties, 300 Military Vehicles Destroyed, 45 Aircraft Downed

A sion of the Paris Con-ference, Mr. Ha Van Lau, the DRVN representain referring to Prepress conference, showed that in spite of statements on his so-called desire to end the war and pull, out American troops, Mr. Nixon had been actually carrying aggression against South Viet Nam under cover of an alleged 'de-America-nization' or 'Vietnamization' of the war, and continuing U.S. occupation of South Viet Nam. In advocating ' de-Americanization ' or ' Vietnamization of the war, the DRVN negotiator said, the US President schemed on the one hand to pit Vietnamese against Vietnamese in an attempt to achieve U.S. neo-colonialism, and on the other to create a false impression that the U.S. had renounced its "commitments" to South Viet Nam, whereas it was pursuing the name neo-colonialist objective as the one missed by Mr. Johnson despite all his war escala-

All this induces us to think, the delegate went on, that Mr. Nixon's recent decision to withdraw as one mely vague statement on 'hopea' for further troop withdrawals were but tricks to placate U.S. and world public oninion.

The DRVN envoy then strongly criticized Mr. Ni-

xon's continuing in office the fire-eating, dictatorial the Conference. She highlight and rotten Thieu-Ky-Huong clique of U.S. puppets. This constitutes, he stressed, a major obstacle to any poli-tical settlement in Viet Nam. The maintenance of the Thies-Ky-Huong regime pre-cludes any possibility to end the war as well as any the war as well as any progress of this Conference, he said. Hence the South Vietnamese people's demand for the replacement of this administration by a peace cabinet disposed to negotiate seriously with the South Viet Nam PKG for a prompt restoration of pages.

Mr. Ha Van Lau concluded that the Nixon administrathat the Nixon administra-tion must be held responsi-ble for the Conference's marking time for over 5 months now; if the U.S. government really wants to terminate this war - which is the most difficult was in U.S. history - and to repa-triate the GIs at an early date, he should take a cours of action consistent with the interests and honour of the U.S., that means it must give up its neo-colonialist designs and its effort to prolong the aggressive war by "de Americanizing" or "Vietnamizing" it. Such a step has been suggested by the NFI. to points.

restoration of peace.

Taking the floor before Mr. Ha Van Lau, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, Foreign Minister and Head of the Delegation of the South Viet Nam Republic PRG, also placed on the U.S. the

blame for the sta ved to the NFT. | to-noin overall solution the the world and quoted the recent Berlin World Peace recent Berlin World Peace Congress attended by more than one thousand delegates from 56 international and 320 national organizations representing 105 countries, as viewing the NFL propo-sal as a "practical initiati-ve" conducive to a success-ful? outcome of the "Paris ful? outcome of the "Paris Conference.

Nixon heavier setbacks.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh also denounced the falsification of facts by Mr. Nixon at his June 19 press conference stating that the U.S. did not escalate the war: in fact, the U.S. command admitted that on Inne 21 alone IIS tant on june 21 alone, U.S. planes had, on 5,000 sorties, transported 13,000 puppet soldiers to scenes of weeps" and had dropped thousands of tons of bombs, including 5-ton bombs, on many areas. In May, the PRG representative said, the U.S. intensified its terroristic activities. one by one: operations and massacred thousands of South Vietnamthousands of south vietnam-esse civilians. Meanwhile, the Thieu-Ky-Huong clique, maintained in power by its Yankee bosses, was persecut-ing all those who stood for independence, peace and neutrality or who simply

were members of other clans The South Viet Nam PRG representative said in con-clusion that such a policy would only bring on Mr.

> sent his children to Italy As a second condition. Mr. Nixon mentioned the progress of the Paris Conference, but who must be held responsible

### MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

(Continued from page 1)

Foreign Affairs: that U.S. ground forces be with-drawn before the end of 1970 and that no more "maximum military pressure" as was ordered by the Nixon Adminisordered by the Nixon Adminis-tration be applied by U.S. commanders in the field. Mr. Clifford added that such mili-tary pressure" resulted only in increasing U.S. casualties without producing any good effect on the Paris neediations

Mr. Nixon's manoeuvre somewhat gross as it was, has thus actually backfired against its author.

THERE is every indica-tion that the U.S. pre-sident feels the least concern in the restoration of beace in Viet Nam. Controntpeace in Visit Nam. Confront-ed with the insistent demand of Americans of all walks of life for the repatriation of GIs from South Vist Nam, he laid down three conditions for such a course of action: pro-gress in the improvement of the Saigon Army so that it can replace the U.S. Expeditionary Corps; progress of the Paris Conference; and decrease in South Viet Nam military

Let us consider these terms

What about the capability of the Saigon Army to replace the American troops? We can take it as granted that many U.S. rulers are the last to believe in it. At a moment when PLAF offansives prove more devastating than ever, the pupper troops' morale sinks to an all-time low and no amount of U.S. supplied ultra- modern weabons, airplanes and helicopters can make good this invate defect. How can it be otherwise expecially when the chiefs of this army of mercenaries, stricken with banic and defeatism, are themselves making prepara tions to flee away and when Nguyen Van Thien himself is reported by the Western press as having providently bough villas in Switzerland an and

for its stalemate up to now?
Any impartial observer would

name the U.S. especially after the NFL has put forward its 10-point averall solution. The Conference stanuates la auce the Nixon Administration attil clings to the fire-eating and rotten clique of its Saigno puppets and to its absurd demand for "mutnal troop withdrawal".

As far as military actions are concerned, how can the people in the White House expect any abatement of them, as long as U.S. aggression continues and the South Vict-namese people have to defend with arms in hand their national rights? The theory of a low level in the fighting is all the more indefensible as is all the more indepensive as it was precisely Mr. Nixon and Co. who took the initiative of the "maximum military pressure" through a large-scale use of B322 and intensification of "sweeps".

No matter whether the draw ing off of U.S. troops is linked by Mr. Nixon to the three above-said conditions or to the withdrawal of so-called " other non-South Vietnamese forces", the final result is that the doubline for the GIs' homecoming is put off indefinitely. Meanwhile, hostilities would continue to be disastrous for the United

Il Mr. Nixon really wants a prompt cessation of this mer started by his herdecersors he should first of all get out of the impasse he has landed himself in. The NFL ten points, now endorsed by the South Viet Nam Provisional South Viel Nam Provisional Heuolutionary Government, have shown him the way; what he has to do is to withdraw all U.S. and satellite troops without any condition whatsoever. Such a step is imperatively called for, since imperatively called for, since U.S. and satellite troops are the only foreign forces of aggression now in South Vict Nam. It would create an atmosphere conducive to the settlement hetween Vietmanen concern, including the one about Vietnamese torics in

It is of no use for Mr. Nixon to beat about the bush any longer and to resort to tricks (such as the announced trickly pull-out of 15,000 U.S. troops) to shirk the essential problem of the unconditional withdrawal of all the GIs.

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Distributor: XUNHASABA Exporters and Importers of books and periodicals 32 Hai Ba Trung Hanoi - D.R. Viet Nam

THE NORTH - GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH

# HAPPY NEWS FROM THE GREAT FRONTLINE

THE news coming from the great frontline - of the holding of the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives and signal Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vict Nam-has rejoiced all men and women in great area.

When it was first released by the Voice of Vict Nam (Hanoi) in its special broadcast, at various factories, public construction sites, public offices, military units and remote hamlets and villages, verybody keenly followed t through the megaphone setwork, then quickly brought it to those who had missed it. In the cities, all raffic seemed to come standatill because everybody stopped and crowded around loudspeakers to listen to the

That very day and in the next few days, following the message of greeting from President Ho Chi Minh and President Ho Chi Mina and Premier Pham Van Dong and the statements by the DRVN Government and National Assembly, dozens of statements hailing this propitious development were issued by the CC of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front and various political parties, mass organizations, religious communities, etc... Along with Hanoisns on June 142 thou-sands of others, big and small, were called at various production sites, military units and public offices across the country.

mountain areas to the coastastically engaged in a new emulation drive in honour of the kindred South. New production records, items of goods and new achievements in work have been successively reported. The "good training and good fighting" movement in the fighting" movement in the drive for the quick and neat harvesting of Summer rice and for the step-up of the Autumn cultivation in the 5 and 10-ton ricefields, the "3 high peaks" emulation movement in industry and the " improvements" - movement in government offices have been given fresh impulse out of the realization that the powerful and successful strikes of the South Vietnamseries of the south viscanices armed forces and the formation of the PRG of the Republic of South Viet Nam will have far-reaching effects and contribute positively and substantially to the building of the solid and strong rear area in all fields in a common effort to defeat the U.S. aggressors.

Meeting of saleswomen of State stores

No 5. Nam Bo street, Hanoi, to hail

the establishment of the South Viet Nam

Provisional Revolutionary Government

WHIET LIET CHAR RUNG ENGIN 750 Cathia

LAN THE COME HEL MEN HAN HE W

The Special Delegation of the Republic of South Viet Nam in Hanoi, in those days, received innumerable messages of congratulations as well as many wellwishers including Party and State leaders and repre-sentatives of various offices and organizations.

Moved by North-South SINCE the birth of the DRVN, the worker has become one of the prime beneficiaries of revolutionary blood-scaled brotherhood and inspired by this event, production units in all parts of the country, from remote literature and arts. U.S. war escalation to North Viet Nam did cause 'some difficulties to the cultural and artistic activities. Nevertheless, all through the last four years.

> songs and music never ceased resound in all factories, mi-nes, state farms and timber extraction centres. Meanwhile, the publication and circulation of writers'and and circulation of writers and artists' productions including valuable works from fureign countries, and books to disse-minate scientific and techmological knowledge among various branches, have been pushed up at both the cen-tral and local levels. In addition, the book distribu-tion service and libraries at all levels have organized many book digest reading, sessions or training courses for book or training courses for book as well as exhibitions of interesting books for the workers. Even in war-time,

books and newspapers, films and paintings continued to entertain the workers, and

averaging 25 books per capita in a year in some places like the Quang Ninh colliery. The State-run film distribution service, in addition to regular film shows for workers, has launched film showing drives especially meant for them, at the central level as well as various localities. In Ha



As emulation drive in honour of the establish. ment of the PRG raised broduction norms at Steel tiroun No 2 of the Hanoi Unas neering Works to 127% and 150% on fune 11 and 12 respectively.

## CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN SERVICE OF WORKERS

most frequently raided by U.S. aircraft, movie shows drew a total of 58,013 attendances in 1965 at various factories, State farms and forestry centres. In 1967, the 'Nguyen Van Troi alone was played at 169 industrial enterprises, not including the screenings stag-ed by a dozen mobile pro-jection teams operating in the areas for a big population of workers' families evacuated from the towns.

The more the war was stepped up, the more inten-sive became the activities of theatrical companies, song and dance ensembles, and orchestras performing on a small scale and for a short duration in the worst hit areas, especially along the the number of books read by the workers constantly grew, ces, for the working people, workers in the first place. Many troupes devoted two-thirds of their time to entertain workers at various work places. They also took this opportunity to help the local amateur companies in recover amateur companies improve their standard. In 1966 and 1067 hundreds of art re-

searchers, stage managers and artistes of various theatres

movement among the workers. The past four years also saw remarkable efforts of the museum department. The revolutionary and historical nuseums, both at the central and local levels, besides putting up permanent dis-plays in fixed places, have sent several exhibition teams to evacuation places of facto-Workers accounted for 36% of the visitors of such displays. At present, 40% of industrial establishments in North Viet Nam are undertaking the writing of the the collecting and showing of exhibits related to the past activities of their factories...

art schools went to various localities to help promote the mass cultural and art

HE working class and its THE working class and its work sites have been re-garded as one of the main themes, and their treatment a practical way to serve the workers, by writers and artists. Many writers, poets, artists. Many writers, poets, painters, composers, sculptors and playwrights have gone to the industrial bases to investigate the life of workers. The Leo Dong (Labour) Publishing House (intended for workers) and other cuphlishing houses. other publishing houses have been publishing a con-siderable annual quantity of books on workers. As the increased its air strike against communications and against communications and transport, artistic creations depicting this facet of life were also on the upgrade accordingly, accounting for nearly 60% of the books, 40% of the songs and 70% of the films.

The training of cultural and art workers of working class stock has been pushed ahead in two main forms: systematic long-term training and on-the-job schooling of newly emerging talents among the workers by pro-fessional writers and artisty. The art schools and courses take in every year thousands

(Continued base 7)

### HANOI PRESS OPINION

### Mr NIXON'S June 19 News Conference

THERE is nothing new in the U.S. policy on Viet Nam as indicated by Nixon at his news conference on June 19.

Replying to the first question put by pressmen, Nixon voiced his hope for "some progress" at the Paris conferwithin the next two or three weeks, without howaction on the part of the United States to help the meeting on.

Concerning the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Viet Nam, he vaguely said the U.S. would "withdraw more forces" but reiterated the conditions he had laid down' previously for the pulling out of American troops.

On the military situation, he denied U.S. "war escala-tion" and put the blame on the Victnamese people.

Nixon also spoke of the right to self-determination of the South Victnamese people but lauded to the skies Nguyen Van Thieu, calling him "the elected

president" and praised his views as 'forthright'.

news conference could nei-ther prove U.S. "goodwill" nor cover up its obdurate attitude and colonialist stand. It is clear that the Nixon administration still is unwilling to recognize the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese people, insists on a conditional troop withdrawal and is holding on to the warmongering and rotten Saigon administration. This stand found unmistakable expression in the statement of Lawrence Walsh, U.S. de legate at the Paris Confer-ence who repeated at the "North Viet Nam aggression against South Viet Nam" charge and "mutual withdrawal of troops" proposal. The U.S. delegation's spokesman, Kaplan, hailed the Thieu-Ky-Huong administra-tion as a "constitutional and

While pursuing its war and

Nixon's statement at the

its colonialist policy, the U.S. government keeps protesting its "goodwill" and claiming that there is something "new" The reason is that it is sus taining ever heavier defeats on the battlefield and is confronting a surging antiwar movement in the United States and the rest of the world. Millions of Americans have been urging Nixon to promptly end the war, and bring the GIs home as early as possible. At the U.S. Congress, debates on the war ha become ever more passion ate and the number of Congressmen insisting on an end to the war has increased. The broad and strong support by public opinion for the Vietnamese people's sensible position expounded in the ten-point overall solution of the South Viet Nam NFL ha legal government" and inso-lently called the South Viet Nam patriots "rebels". driven the U.S. government to the wall.

Nhan Dan (The People) June 22, 1969.

VIET NAM COURIER

# OUR PEOPLE'S WAR HAS DEFEATED THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS' WAR OF DESTRUCTION

(Excerbts from a speech delivered by General VO NGUYEN GIAP, C.-in-C. of the Viet Nam Penble's Army, at the Second Emulation Congress of the Anti-Aircraft and Air Forces recently held in Hanni

### Victories of a Strategic Significance

COUR years ago, when their "special war" strategy in South Viet Nam was facing complete bankruptey, the U.S. imperialists, with the utter obduracy of an international cendarme and counting on their big economic and military popolitical and strategic mistake in their aggression. To make good their failure in South Viet Nam, they launched a large-scale local war, committed masses of expeditionary troops to an aggression against South Vict Nam, and at the same time started a piratical air and naval war of destruction against North Viet Nam—an independent and sovereign country, a member of the socialist

On the South Viet Nam battlefield, they mounted two successive dry-season counter-offensives which all season counter-offensives wares came to grief. But the heavier their setbacks, the more frantically they setbacks, the more francisary twey stopped up the aggressive war, de-ploying ever bigger ground, air and naval forces which soon far exceeded the strength originally intended for

In North Viet Nam, they carried In North Viet Nam, they carried out frensied raids and continually escalated the war as their reverses increased; extending their attacks up to the 19th and 20th parallels then to the Northwest, Northeast, and the Viet Nam-China border, and finally to Hanoi, our capital city, and Hai-phong, the biggest port city of North Viet Nam.

They mustered in this war quite a big modern air force based in Thailand and aircraft carriers, together with artil-lery of various types onboard ships of the Seventh Fleet and the infantry forces operating south of the demarcation line.

They flew nearly too,ooo sorties against our beloved North Viet Nam, using more than one million tons of bombs and shells. They tried all kinds of hardware in their arsenal

such as hombs of all sizes, steelpellet bombs, napalm and magnetic bombs and all the other most up-to-date and murderous weapons short of nuclear engines.

The U.S. imperialists thoughs that The U.S. imperialists thoughs that with their modern air and naval forces and the huge amount of bombe and shells which they believed nothing could resist, they could easily reach their atractegic goals and finally subdue our people and bring to fruition their scheme of neo-colonialist

But the U.S. imperialists

grossly mistaken. They thought that our determination would be shaken our determination would be shaken within a few weeks and our people would give in. But eventual occurrences fell far abort of their expectations. The fiercer their strikes, the deeper the Vietnamese people's hatred for the U.S. aggressors and the firmer the determination of our entire army and people to defeat them. True, the U.S. aggressors had made careful and comprehensive made careful and comprehensive calculations, banking heavily on the effectiveness of their modern ar-moury. However, there was one hard reality they had failed to take into account, that is: the Vietnamese into account, that is: the Victnanete people are a berolo people who have slore time immemorial arever bowel to any aggressor and who have in fess than three decades past defeated Japanese fuselim and French imperialism one after the other, and are now stubboraly fighting and keeping in check the U.S. imperialist aggressors,

The U.S. imperialists believed that with the force of bombs and shells, they could within a short period of time destroy all our land and water communication, completely sever North from South Viet Nam and realize their dark design preventing the North Viet Nam peo-from fulfilling their sacred duty to ple from fulfilling their sacred duty to their Southern kith-and-kin. But realities have completely baffled their plans.
The more they intensified raids, the

warmer the militant solidarity between the North and the South and the closer the North Vietnamese people stood by their beloved compatriots of the South and the more zealously they fulfilled their duty as the great rear toward the great frontline. The Viennamese Fatherland is one, the Vietnamese people are one and no force can drive them anurt.

In the "All-for-defeating - U.S .aggression" and "Nothing is more-precious than independence and freedom" spirit, the North Vietnamese people have constantly turned their thoughts towards their South-ern kindred, and have discharged with merit their sacred duty toward the liberation cause in the other half of their beloved country.

The U.S. imperialists expected that with the formidable destructive that with the formidable destructive power of their modern air and naval forces, they could promptly bring our people's economic and cultural life to a standard and cause serious potential and socialist construction. But what happened disappointed their hopes. In the flame of war and in the flush of it a victory over the tion, North Viet Nam gree ever steadler and stronger and became as hard as iron. Agricultural and industrial production has remained and their production has remained as the stronger of t stable and large even developed in some respects. Communications and transport keep rolling. Cultural, educational and modical activities have increased. The national defence forces have consolidated and grown by leaps and bounds. Even in war time, the people's life has continued unperturbed and the army's needs have been adequately met. The mo-ral and political unity of our entire peo-ple has become stronger than ever before. With the above marvellous achie vements in the fighting and production the socialist regime has unmistakably proved its overwhelming superiority and great vitality. North Viet Nam has brought into full play its role as the base revolution for the whole country

In combat. North Viet Nam has grown stendler and stronger than ever before and has really become a steel rampart. This we can rightly take pride in. Friends at large who visited North Viet Nam could not help admiring the irrepressible vitality of our antion and irrepressible vitality of our nation and the miraculous revolutionary optimism of our people. Such a mation, such a people, in the socialist regime, will definitively outwit any enemy. The main goal of the U.S. imperialists war of destruction against North Viet Nam was to effectively co-ordinate ac-tions with their expeditionary troops on the South Viet Nam battlefield and realize their aggressive design there.

After years of the U.S. intensified aggressive war in both parts of Viet Nam, big changes have occurred in the South Viet Nam situation. The more the U.S. imperialists stepped up their oggressive war, the beavier failures they brought upon themselves; the more our people persisted in their resistance, the greater their victories. Especially since early Spring 1968, under the banner of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the Southern heroic people and Liberation Army have been mounting wave after wave of wide-spread offensives and uprising against the enemy and continual and all-round attacks - military and political - in towns and country, in the delta and jungle areas; the liberated areas have been expanded and the people's revolutionary power set up throughout South Vict Nam. The general eliensives and uprisings which have wen tremendous ailround und unprecedented sucresses have upset the strategic battle array of the enemy, rocked their rear area and obviously shaken their aggressive will.
They have forced the U.S. imperialists to put an end to the stage of counteroffensives of their local war on the on to the defensive and the "clear and hold" strategy, mustering the major part of their forces for the defence of the towns and important bases.

In early Spring this year, at the very moment when the newly-electod Nixon administration was at loss to find a solution to the viet Nam problem, the South Viet Nam armed forces and people staged new armet forces and people staget few and timely violent onsets, striking hard at the U.S. aggressors in ma-ny skilfully prepared and highly efficient actions. These repeated ny skilfully pr efficient actions. its prove that the longer they the stronger the South Vict Nam armed forces and neonle become and spell out the great abilities and determination of South Viet Nam-the Iron Fort of the Fatherland - to press their attacks till final victory.

Having failed bitterly in their war difficulties not only on the Vict Nam battlefield but also at home and in the world, the U.S. imperialists were forced to reconsider their unjust war which drew the withering fire of the whole progressive mankind. They had to enter into talks with us, with the delegates of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the South Viet Nam National Front for not envisaged when they massively sent aggressor troops to South Viet Nam. This was one more assessed of their Liberation. This was something they had This was one more aspect of their political passiveness in the face of the radiant justice and great strength of our nation. Recently the NFL put forth its ten-point overall solution the Vict Nam problem together w very sound and serious principles which further aggravated the U.S. imperialists and their flunkeys' perplexity.

The U.S. imperialists attacked the North in the hope of extricating them-

and as the great rear area of the selves from their predicament in South Viet Nam. but they met with bitter setbacks in both parts of Viet Nam. On the South Viet Nam battlefield, the heroic geople and Liberation Army inflicted reverse after reverse upon 1.2 million troops of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. This marvellous and their honehmen. This marvellous exploit constituted a body blow at the U.S. imperialists' scheme of aggression and a very important contribution to defeating their way of destruction in North Viet Nam. The aggressions were driven to unconditionally cease their bombardments in North Viet Nam. It was the failure not only of the war of destruction itself but also of an importpart of the local war strategy and this strategy itself. It is safe to say that the U.S. imperialists have now tacitly admitted the bankruptcy of their local war strategy and are for to consider an "honourable" settle-ment of the war and "de-Americaniz-ing" the war. Is "de-Americaniz-tion" a new manoeuvre? The U.S. imperialists definitely have not forgot-ten that they had once used non-Amer-ican forces—in this case the puppet

they had to make, out of passiveness, the elecision to "Americanize"

he war.

Now that the local war has gone bankrupt, they hope to turn the tide by returning to the old trick of "de-Americanizing" and "Vietnamizing" the war. Both the U.S. and puppets have failed to gain a position of strength and have sustained more setbacks in the process. Yet they now want to put in effect a plan for a "phased withdrawal" of U.S. troops, with a view to replacing them by puppet troops and securing a position of strength. It is clear that they are heading for greater troubles in their

losing position.

Our people are determined to continue foiling all their new schemes and keep up our resistance till final victory. And this war against U.S. aggression, for national salvation—the biggest in our nation's history against foreign aggression - will dash to the ground the myth of U.S. inviscible military and economic strength. The prople's war of the Victnamore people is benting off and will surely defeat completely the neu-colonisist aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists.

### All Our Victories Are Due to the Correct Line of Our Party

A L. the great victories of our people originated from the correct revo-lutionary and military line of our Party and the wine leadership of our Party headed by President Ho Chi

army and administration - in the

and having failed miserably

Our Party has laid down the revolumonary line by correctly and creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the practical conditions of the revolution and of the revolutionary war in our

That is the line of "pushing forward the accialist revolution in the North and the people's national democratic revolution in the South at the same time to achieve national reunification time to achieve national reunification in the basis of independence, and interaction, and interaction, to build a peaceful, demo-tratic, prosperous and strong Viet Nam, thereby contributing effectively to the strengthening of the socialist camp and to the defence of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

That is the line of the revolutionary war in a medium-sized country with not a large population but carried out by a heroic people who possess a time-hopomed tradition of building and defending the country, who have stood up time and again to fight and defeat chemics many times stronger than themselves economically and militarily, for the sake of independence, freedom and socialism.

This line, imbued with the revolu-tionary thoroughness of the working class, in the application of the offen-sive strategy in the concrete conditions of the present era, with a constant determination to attack the enemy forces, repel them step by step, smash them part by part, and proceed smash them part by part, and proceed toward complete crashing of them, and final victory for the revolution. That he gives the property of the part of countries, and the sympathy and sup-port of the whole progressive mankind. That line is a concentrated expression of our Party's spirit of independence and sovereignty and stems from its

sense of political responsibility toward the revolutionary cause of our people and nation.

The fundamental point of our Party's line of revolutionary war is this: the entire people fight the aggressore, the whole country combate the aggressors with the people's armed forces. as the bard core. By mobilizing the entire people to resist aggression, relying on the people's war which has developed to a very high level and with unmatched courage and creativeness, our Party has grasped firmly the rule of the revolutionary war in Viet Nam, thus creating a mighty force to get the better of any aggressor

Deeply confident in the people's invincible strength, and indomitable in face of U.S.-imperialism — an enemy with big military and political poten-tials, utterly brutal and perfidious—, our Party has always seen through the nature and scheme of the enemy, from his general strategic manoeuvres to his political intrigues and concrete tactics, accurately appraised their strong and weak points, their unsol-vable contradictions and unsurmountable difficulties and has made a penetrating analysis of the law of the neo-colonialist aggressive war of U.S. imperialism.

In their aggressive war in Viet Nam all strategic schemes of aco colonialism have been foiled one after another b have been loused one after another by the fierce offensives of the people's war. Having falled in their "apecial" war, the U.S. imperialists had to lausch, out of passiveness, the war of destruction in North Vict Nam. As result of their setbacks they had to escalate the war and also because of their losses they had to de-escalate their war of destruction in North Viet Nam. The more reckless they were, the heavier defeats sustained. They made more frenzied efforts only to sustain more tenominious disputers. They courted more humiliating setbacks as they obdurately escalated the war. That is the road that is inevitably leading them to complete failure. That is the irre-roadle process having the character of a law in the U.S. impecialists'

Our military line in the people's war against the neo-colonialist aggressive



An A-A unit

war of the U.S. imperialists had these striking characteristics:

The spirit of sustained, resolute and all-round offensive against the enemy. To attack the enemy with all forces by developing the valiant spirit and cle-verness of the Vietnamese people who have reached a high level of political have reached a high level of pointers consciousness and have achieved a great identity of views, vigorously develop the efficiency of all kinds of weapons at our disposal, use all forms of struggle and combat methods and Attack the enemy everywhere and at anytime. To actively attack and wipe out the enemy while striving to preserve and develop our own forces so that as light, our forces become stronger and our successes more substantial.

The capability to meet successfully n hig force with a small force, the courage to c.nfront and defeat the enemy's modern weapons with weapons in most cases not suphisticated, light an enemy much bigger in number and equipped with modern weapons. Imbued with such a spirit and deviateg many excellent fighting Inctica, our propie and armed forces always hold the initiative of offensive actions against the enemy hitting him devastatingly from position of strength.

Such are the new developments in our Party's line of revolutionary war said art of conducting war. The map-ping out and development of their line has been a great achievement in the application of the undamental princi-ples of Martism-Lennism concerning the war and armed forces to the concrete ventions of our country. Our seconds conditions of our country. Our people have promoted to a higher level the tradition of indomitableness, heroism and combat skill of a people who has defeated many powerful aggressor armies in the course of thousands of years of history.

and military lines of our Party has been demonstrated by the successes recorded on the battlefield. They are precisely the source of our infomitable strength and all our victories.

The Viet Nam reilitary science is an

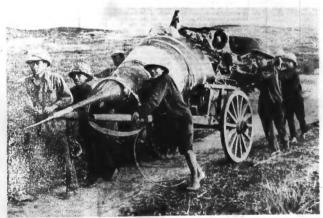
advanced one which has defeated and is defeating the strategies and tactics of war of aggression of imperialism and the outmoded military thought of an imperialist whose economic and military potentials though formidable are on the wane at the present time.

In the revolutionary struggle of our people for independence, remification and socialism, the Viet Nam military science has brought into full play lin great effectiveness and proved its absofute superiority over the military thought of the imperialists, and fully proved its tremendous combativeness and invincible strength.

The ultimate defeat of the M.S. imperialists is a foregone conclusion. The longer they drag out the war, the heavier their setbacks will become. But they are very obdurate and still refuse to give up their aggressive designs upon

Though they talk about an "honour-Though they talk about an "honour-able" settlement of the war, they are in fact feverishly pursuing the war of aggression and trying to solve the pro-blem by "de-Americanizing" step by step the war while continuing their step the war wante continuing the at empt to impose neo-colonialism on South Viet Nam and prolong the parties of our country. In their passive and defensive posture and sarious stalemate, they are trying to reinforce their defences, frantically above up in all respects the crumbling puppet army. all respects the crumbing pupper analy-rally the pupper forces and breath-life into them in an effort to bolster up the Thie-Ky-Holong administration, the pupper clique of traitors. At the same time, they are increasing the use of 18,228, bombs, shells and toxic chemicals to devastate our liberated some faunching repeated military operations and stepping up the so-called "acceleand stepping up the so-called "accelerated pacific atom "program to repress, persecute and measure our comparisots. The U.S. imperialists still nutrue the illusion that had pressed as they say, they can still check the advance of the Couth Viet Nam armed forces and people who are dashing in the impetus of their victories towards final victory.

(Continued page 7)



The sad plight of a U.S. Thunderchief supersonic jet (Photo taken in 1967 in Vinh Phu province, north of Hanoi)

Month of Solidarity with Korean People,

Against U.S. Imperialist Aggression

(June 25 - July 27, 1969)

## RESOLUTE SUPPORT FOR THE KORFAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

TOGETHER with the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America and progressive people round the world, we have enthusiastically kept in Viet Nam the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People, Against US Imperialist Aggression".

On June 25, 1950, the U.S. imperialists attacked North Korea and later on, dragged 15 countries of the U.S camp nto their large-scale armed aggression under cover of the U.N. flag. However, more than one million aggressors, including 400,000 Americans. were wiped out on the heroic land of Korea. Its serious setbacks forced the U.S to sign an armistice agreement at Pan Mun Ion on July 27.

The great victory won by the Korean people under the clearsighted leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the anti-1 .S war of resist once was at the same a common victory for the socialist camp, the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and progressives round the

For all their dismal failures the U.S imperialists still refuse to draw the necessary lesson and persist in their scheme to turn South Korea into a colony and military hase and prepare for a new war of conquest against North Korea. Grossly flouting the armistice agreement, they bamassively brought all kinds of modern weapons and means of war, including nu clear arms, into South Korea enlarged military bases, airfields, naval bases and strategic roads, and increased the training and equipment of the puppet army. than 600,000 puppet troops and 60,000 U.S expeditionary troops are daily riding roughshod on South Korean soil

On the other hand, the US mperialists have been stepin the building of socialism as well as in the struggle ping up military provocations gainst the DPRK with its artillery, air force exercise from the US to South Korea code-named Operation Focus Reting as reheartal for a fully support the correct po-sition of the Korean governnew war against the DPRK. More seriously still, following ment and people regarding the settlement of the Korean the incident of the Pueblo spy ship caught in the act in Korean waters, the U.S. sent a huge EC. 121 electronic recon plane into the airspace of the DPRK for espionage activities. This spy plane be-ing cut down by the Korean People's air force, Niinternal affairs themselves xon arrogantly ordered the

ed " Special Task Force 78

comprising a number of war

ships and aircraft carriers to

intimidate the Korean peo-The U.S. imperialists has also been pushing up efforts to strengthen the collusion among their stooges in this They instigated Scoul puppets to sign the "South Korea-Japan Treaty", sent more than so one yours South Koreans to serve as cannon-fodder in their was of aggression against Viet Nam, and join the bloc of

nialism and neo-colonialiso

from all quarters. Socialist

North Korea, with its

developed industry and agri-

culture and its strong na-

ional defence, is the revolu

tionary base for the whole

country, a solid rampart fully

prepared to full all the acts

of provocation and aggression

by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. In South Ko-

rea, millions of people have

joined the struggle for vital

nterests and democratic

rights, and against repression

and terror, against US oc-cupation of South Korea, the

South Korea-Japan Treaty and the sending of South

Korean youths to South Viet

Nam. Guerilla teams set up

have been active in many

Rejoiced over of the great

achievements of the brotherly

Korean people, the Vietnam-

ese people sincerely wish

awajnst U.S. imperialist ag

gression, for national reuni-

The Vietnamese people

problem. They resolutely demand that the U.S imperial-

tion against the DPRK, with,

draw all U.S. troops from

without foreign interference.

ists stop all acts of

ever greater successes

by South Korean patriots

es on the enemy.

peaceful aggression called "Asian and Pacific Council". gates strongly denounced the abotage of the 1962 Geneva But the situation is not so Agreements on Laos and of bright for the US imperialists. the tripartite national union They are getting bogged unvernment by the American lown neck-deep in their imperialists and their valets of aggression in Viet Nam. and sternly condemned the treason of the patriotic neutralist forces by Prince The revolutionary storm the people of Asia, Africa Latin America and the rea of the world is assaulting U.S. - bol imperiatism, cole

> se summarized as follows t - The natriotic neutral. st forces advocate a stubborn fight against U.S. inter-

- As the war in Laos results only from U.S. intervention and aggression, the patriotic neutralist forces demand that the U.S. put an end to it and let the their bwn affairs without the 1002 Geneva Agreements on Luos and in conformity with the present situation

ist forces will always sin cerely and scrupulously res-pect and defend the throne and Buddhism and oppose every intervention in religious affairs or misuse of religions by U.S. neo-colo-

They demand that all orms of autocracy and brutality in the administration army and police be abolished democracy be respected and carried out and all unwarcanted arrests and detention

They stand for the freedom citizens to earn their living, their freedom to change residence, the freedom of as sembly, freedom of the press. freedom of publication, freeassociation and

West from

## Lao Patriotic Neutralist Forces Program of Action

K HAOSAN Pathet Luc (KPL) reported that the National Congress of the Lao patriotic neutr list forces had been recently held in a locality in the liberated areas to sum up their activities against the American imperialists and the Vientime reactionaries and appoint the leaders of the Lao Patriotic Forces Alliance Committee (t), a genuine organization of neutralist patriots set up by

decision of the Congress. At the meeting, the dele-

It unanimously passed a program of action which can

vention and aggression under every form to wrest back genuine independence.

Lao people settle themselves imperialists, on the basis of

3 - The partiotic neutral-

movement of the Laotian

freedom of study at home abroad, etc ... 4 - The parriotic neutralist

forces oppose all economic penetration and strangulation by U.S. imperialism and all forms of monopoly and harsh exploitation by the ruling circles, henchmen of the U.S.

They advocate encourage ment of free establishment of economic bases aimed at developing a national econoindependent from foreign countries, acceptance of economic aid from all countries without any political strings to gradually and ceaselessly improve the living conditions of the people o all nationalities, expansion of frade relations with all countries in the world on the basis of equality in order to build a prosperous country and catch up with the gene ral level in the world.

5 - The patriotic neutra forces have co-operated and will co-operate still closely with the LPF in the struggle for independence, peace, neutrality freedom and for a unified progressive, prosperous and strong country. At the same time, they stand for solidarity and co-operation with all forces, political parties and units including officers and men in the rightist army and police, and all other national-minded individuals in the rightist party or living abroad, regardless of their background, provided that they approve of the above-said common goal of the struggle.

The patriotic neutralist

forces do not recognize the so-called " neutralist forces" of Prince Souvanna Phouma because in reality the latter has betrayed and deceived them and turned them into a force of the rightist army tool of aggression for the U.S. imperialists. At the same time, they are ready to welcome, support, assist and co-operate with, in the swirit of mutual respect, all units, individuals and personalities all rightist army and police officers and men among those forces who want to return to the just and correct path and to their old friends, and want to oppose the sinister and designs of the U.S. imperialists, the rightist party and the traitorous Prince Souvanna Phouma.

(1) The Lan Patriotic Forces Alliance Committee is composed of 15 bading manibers, with Khamsonk as President and Col. Denan and Gen. Khammonan as Vice-Presidents

### Latest News

## Enemy in Muongsui Punished

N co-ordination with the pa-triotic neutral forces, the Jantian People's Liber-ation Army in Xieng Khoang on June 24 mounted a fierce artack on the enemy base in Muongsui and surrounding Muongsui and surround

Situated 58 km northwest of Nieng Khoang provincial town, Muongsui has been an enemy important military base from which the US imperialists and their henchmen have launched many attacks on Phoukout and other loca-lities in the free zone of Nieng Khoang province, and most recently against the Nieng Khoang town.

Initial reports said the patriots have wiped out large numbers of enemy, capmilitary equipment and have seized control of this area.

The enemy remnants fied

VIET NAM COURIER

# **Military Operations**

Agency reported ene-ncy most serious losses in the third week of June on the Saigon front and PLAF successful attacks on a vast area around the city:

TAY NINH SECTOR.

DOZEN enemy targets in Tay Ninh town and periphery were struck on June 18, 19 and 20: 1,300 enemy soldiers killed or wounded, 54 vehicles des-troyed, 4 aircraft downed within 24 hours.

In Trang Bang region, 45 km northwest of Saigon, the Americans lost in three PLAF zed columns on June 9 and 15, 420 casualties and 73 vehicles, mostly panzers.

On June 16, the PLAF stormed the U.S. signal centre built on top of Mount Ha Den of 985 metres high (10 km northeast of Tay Ninh town). About one hun-dred Americans mostly offi-cers and electronic technicians were put out of action and the area brought

On June 17, " ship hunters" intercepted riverine task for ces on East Vam Co river south-southwest of Tay Ninh, sank or burnt 9 vessels and took a toll of 250 enemy

At Ban Da, 28km northeast of Tay Ninh, elements of First Cav. suffered 270 casualties between lune 13 and 17.

On the night of lune 17. assaulted at Suoi Day, 27 km north-northeast of Tay Ninh: a battalion CP and 2 compa-nics wiped out, another nics wiped out, another company decimated, (340 GIs put out of action), 3 cannon and 4 vehicles destroyed and a great quantity of weapons seized by PLAF. Meanwhile another company of this division suffered heavy losses at Trang Tron.

On the night of June 18, in Tay Nich town and peri-phery, PLAF hit U.S. regrouped camps, and puppet para and marine battalions in ten localities. After many street battles the patriots seized the town and on June 19, fought back all enemy counter-attacks.

in Pho Khnong suburbs, south of the town, they put out of action 950 ene soldiers, wrecked 54 moured vehicles and cannons, downed 4 choppers.
At Bas Ossue, southenemy companies took about 350 casualties. Other enemy positions suffered heavy damage, but figures are not

The following day, the battle went on and a second violent rush was mounted by the PLAF against the elements of the First Cav. at Suoi Day: 450 GIs were put out of action, 8 cannons and mortars and 7 military vehicles wrecked.

HON OUAN SECTOR. 1,000 GIS DISABLED, 234

ARMOURED VEHICLES WRECKED, 35 AIRCRAFT DOWNED IN 3 DAYS.

HIS area on Road No.13. 70-100 km north of Saigon, continued to be the site of heavy ambushes laid by the PLAF.

On the night of tune 12 Hon Quan provincial capital, 95 km from Saigon, came under PLAF fire at last 14 times, and a fuel depoi there was set afire. At village No. 7, two waylaid mo-torized columns lost 28 vehicles and 9 choppers.

At noon, 42 vehicles going from Hon Quan to Chon Thanh were completely destroyed at Can Dam. 83 km north of Saigon and 23) GIs wiped out before the intervention of enemy aviation which had so planes downed, including 5 L. 19

In the afternoon, 7 tanks oing from Chon Thanh to Can Dam intercepted some kilometres from their can Dam intercepted some kilometres from their starting point had to fall back, after losing 3 vehicles; and the bombardment of Can Dam base cost the enemy 50 GI casualties, 5 M.1138 destroyed and 4 choppers

On June 19, 5 km west of Hon Quan, in a 3 hours' interception, the PLAF interception, the P wrecked 8t tanks and wrecked at tanks and armoured cars, grounded a aircraft, and put out of action 300 GHs. On June 20, at noon, also at Can Dam, a column of one hundred vehicles, wayleid on a road section many kilometra lone, had as we lometres long, had 75 ve-hicles (30 tanks and ar-moured cars) destroyed, 350 Gls killed or wounded and to aircraft knocked

NORTH OF SAIGON 100 GIS WIPED OUT AT NA. 650 PUPPET SOLDIERS AND 3 U.S. COMPANIES KNOCKED OUT IN LONG KHANH

N Phuoc Long province, north-northeast of Saigon, on June 19, the PLAF stormed Bu Nu cu-trenched camp, 20 km South-east of Phuce Binh provincial capital and 115 km from Saigon, where was located the operational HQ of Brigade 1, U.S. infantry Division 1, garrisoned by one American battalion and three puppet ranger comcaused to the enemy : 400 casualties and 29 mortars, armoured vehicles, 30 blockhouses, 6 fuel and ammo depots and 2 signal centres destroyed.

80 km east-northeast of Saigon, in a locality lying between Roads No.r and No.20 where puppet Infantry Division 18 had been badly Division 18 had been hadly mauled since May, the patriots dealt a hard blow to U.S. attempt of 11 William U.S. attempt of "Vietnam-

On the night of June 11, near La Nga on Road No.20 puppet Regiment 52 lost 200 men in an engagement with the PLAF. The following night, besides the Tra Tan victory we had reported in

our last issue with ann Cl Casualties, in an ambush near The Trung on Road No 20, 05 km northeast of Saigos enemy had to vehicles (4 armoured cars) destroyed, choppers downed and 64 men put out of action.

On the night of lune to American company was ten off the musterroll at Ton Con mountain and puppet company at Khe Gine In another locality, a U.S company was routed after taking to casualties. The survivors sought refuge in an American camp nearby which was overrun the following night by the PLAF who knocked off the strength 2 companies of the First Cav. At Khe Giao, a puppet battalion was badly depleted.

On June 19, another pup-pet battalion coming to the reacue of the enemy belea-guered at Khe Giao had 180 men put out of action and 7 helicopters grounded, thus bringing the total of puppet losses at Khe Gino on June 16, 17 and 19 to 400 casualties

SOUTH-SOUTHEAST AND SOUTH-WEST OF SAIGON, 16 VESSELS INCLUDING 6,000-15,000 CARGO BOATS TON SUNK OR DAMAGED BETWEEN SAIGON AND THE SEA, 600 ENEMY CASUALTIES IN MY THO PROVINCE.

linking Saigon to the sea, south southeast of the city, between June 4 and 16 enemy ships sunk or damaged by the PLAF (including 6,000, 10,000 and 12,000-ton ships) and 220 GIs, Thai and puppe troops killed or wounded.

South west of Saigon, on the left bank of the Mekong river, My Tho province wit-nessed on June 18 a big PLAF

cial capital, district capitals, subsector CPs and military posts, a total of 13 major bjectives. Initial reports said that two enemy troop (120 GIs) were put out of action. On June 20, other targets in the town such as the HQ of puppet Infantry Division 7 and military what yes were taken to task

At Tun Nhat, some twenty kilometres from Saigon, an enemy company was knocked off the charge on June 19

ON OTHER THEATRES OF OPERATIONS, HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES CHIEF. LY IN REGIONS SOUTH OF 17TH PARALLEL.

TN the Western High Plateeus, PLAF onslaughts went on around Piei Can, 56 km northwest of Kon Tum, invested since over month. On lune 10, a km east of Plei Can, 130 men of Battalion 3, pupper Regiment 42, were killed or wounded; 4 choppers downed and a great quantity of weapons and material seized by the FLAT.

On June ac, intercepting in enemy column heading for Plei Can and the beleaguered orces coming out to meet it, the patriots prevented them

from making a junction after wiping out 3 companies of pupper Regiment 42, exac-ting a toll of 200 pupper ers and 23 tanks and

About forty kilometres, southeast of Hue, on June 19, an American position on 19, an American position on Hill Phuor Toong was over-tun by the PLA1 who wiped out 2 American companies. Meanwhile,5 enemy positions between Hue and the Pass, on the road to Da Nang, were shelled.

South of the 17th parallel in the coastal area north of Dong Ha and Com Viet, the patriots killed or wounded 500 enemy soldiers (220 In a battle at Due Soi on June

In the mountainous sector south of the former Khe Sanh stronghold, from June 17 to 20, 500 Gls were put out of action, 35 tanks and armoured cars destroyed, and 5 aircraft downed. The biggest victory was won at Hue Ha on lune is by the PLAF who inflicted 200 GI casual. ties and took a great quantity of arms and ammunition On the night of June 20, at Long Hu, a U.S camp was stormed by the PLAF who put out of action too Gls and destroyed 20 tanks and armoured cars.

### Cultural Activities. . .

(Continued from page 3)

of students who are either workers or their children sent by various industrial enterprises. There has also been a growing number of workers and their children following first-degree art schools or special schools reserved for gifted children in various provinces. In the trained 0.000 activists for the mass cultural and art movement in various factories versed in these artistic acti-vities: prose-writing, drama.

traditional opera, reformed opera, modern music, traditional music, bas-relief and

The above-mentioned cultural and artistic activities have contributed to raising the aesthetic standard and sharpening artistic sense of the workers, encouraging them to produce more and better goods for the front and to build socialism more zealously. They have also helped improve the ideological and artistic level of Vietnamese writers and artists

### Our People's War Has Defeated the U.S. Imperialists' War of Destruction

(Continued from page 5)

In North Viet Nam, the U.S. impermaints obdurately keep up their acts of war with reconnaissance flights and provocations, perpetrating many more crimes, encroaching upon the sover-eignty and threatening the security of our country and continuing to disputch spies and commandus to destroy socia ist North Viet Nam. For all their failures after four years of war of destruction, the U.S. imperialists have not yet renounced their sinister views upon North Viet Nam.

For the independence and reunification of the country and socialism, we pledge ourselves to strictly implement he teaching of President Ho Chi Minh As long as there is a single aggressor in our country, we must fight on to sweep him away." Our people throughout the country, united as one man are resolved to rush forward to defeat the U.S. aggressors and win final SOUTH VIET NAM IN BRIFF

O N May 2, 1960, at Phase Vinh, 60km north northeast of Samuel north northeast of Saugon, base of the U.S. First Cav. Division, 6 Gls who opposed marching orders, were hung from two choppers flying around the base in an attempt to intimidate American troops. Four of them died and two other lost consciousness on the landing.

May 21 and 22, 1000 fishermen of the districts of Gla Rai (Bac Lieu province) and An Bien (Rach Gla province) in the Gulf of Thailand, picked up many poschos containing each three corpses of puppet soldiers thrown into the sea by American helicopters. Besides a dozen bodies of other puppet troops were caught in fishing nets or washed on the shores of these two

N the first five months of 1969 there were 1,800 deserters in Regiments 31 and 33 of puppet Division 21, station at the towns of Vinh Thanh and Can Tho.

In the provinces of Can Tho. Rach Gia. Bac Lieu and Ca Man (Mekong delta) from Bac Lieu and Ca Mns (Mokong delta) from February to May 1965, 14,200 men in the puppet regular army, accurity service, field police and "pacification" teams, opposed war or broke away from the puppet army and

# CLIMPSES OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM CONGRESS OF PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES



The Congress Presidium



The Provisional Revolutionary Government appears before the Congress

Outside view of the Meeting Hall.



Mme Nguyen Thi Dinh (left), Deputy C-in-C of the PLAF, chatting with delegates of Saigon industrialists and tradesman

Revolutionary People's Committees set up in 30 provinces and 4 towns (as reported by Giai Phona Press Agency up to June 24, 1969):



17) Kiem Hos (Ben Tre) 2") Phong Dinh (Can Tho) 29) Kien Giang Rach Gio 30) An Xuyen (Ca Mau)

8 Index 18624-Printed in Hansi-Signed for printing on June 28, 1969